

MODULE 3

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module, the trainee, without the aid of references, will be able to:

1. Name the act under which the authority for voluntary ratite slaughter inspection is conducted.
2. Describe the general requirements for the following:
 - a. Antemortem Inspection
 - b. Postmortem Inspection
 - c. Sanitizing Equipment
 - d. Contamination
 - e. Retained Product
3. Describe the use of official marks and devices for purposes of antemortem inspection.
4. Describe the action that must be taken at antemortem inspection when an animal is condemned.
5. Describe the action that must be taken at antemortem inspection when an animal is designated a suspect.
6. Given a list of diseases and conditions that may be found at postmortem inspection, describe the action that must be taken for each.

MODULE 3 SCRIPT

Introduction

The Food Safety and Inspection Service regulates the slaughtering, processing and movement into interstate commerce certain food animal products under the authority of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) of 1906, the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) of 1957, and the Agricultural Marketing Act (AMA) of 1946.

The FMIA lists specific red meat species that must receive mandatory inspection. These are cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, and other equines.

The PPIA does not list the specific poultry species that FSIS must inspect but defines poultry as any domesticated bird. Currently, FSIS has listed the poultry mandatory species as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas.

The AMA covers nonamenable species under voluntary inspection. The term nonamenable is used to describe those species that are not covered by the FMIA and the PPIA.

Agricultural Marketing Act

Under the authority of the AMA, as amended, FSIS inspection standards for voluntary ratite slaughter have been developed. These standards are contained in the *Ratite Slaughter Inspection Guidelines*. The standards developed for voluntary inspection programs closely parallel the FMIA, PPIA, and the Humane Methods of

Slaughter Act of 1978.

Ratite Slaughter Inspection Guidelines

As previously stated, the *Ratite Slaughter Inspection Guidelines* were developed under the authority of the AMA. They are to be used until final regulations are developed and promulgated. A summary of the first three sections (General Requirements, Antemortem and Postmortem) follows.

I. General Requirements: This section describes the general requirements for conducting antemortem and postmortem inspection, sanitation of equipment and implements contaminated by diseased carcasses, handling of carcasses and parts contaminated by contact with diseased carcasses, and maintaining the identity and wholesomeness of retained product.

II. Antemortem: The section on antemortem inspection describes the use of official marks and devices for purposes of antemortem inspection; the identification and condemnation of dead, dying, or diseased ratites; and the handling of ratites suspected of being diseased or affected with certain conditions, identification of suspects and their disposition.

This section also includes the requirements for handling downers, drug or chemical poisoning suspects, and reportable disease suspects.

III. Postmortem: The postmortem section lists diseases and disease conditions of ratites and their disposition. It also describes the handling of ratites

with biological residues, drug withdrawal, emergency slaughter, escaped animal control, disposition of lungs, and research animals presented for slaughter.

MODULE 3
SUPPLEMENT

1. Name the act under which the authority for voluntary ratite slaughter inspection is conducted.
2. Using the *Ratite Slaughter Inspection Guidelines* as the reference, complete the following:

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Antemortem

Each individual ratite will be inspected on antemortem by observing the animal from both sides at _____ and in _____.

2. Postmortem

Each carcass and all organs and other parts of carcasses which are found to be not diseased/adulterated or naturally inedible shall be _____ for human food.

3. Sanitizing Equipment

Implements contaminated by contact with carcasses affected with any of the disease conditions mentioned in this guideline shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized _____ carcasses.

4. Contamination

Carcasses or parts of carcasses contaminated by such diseased carcasses shall be condemned unless all contaminated tissues are _____ promptly.

5. Retained Product

When product is retained for further inspection, _____ and wholesomeness should be preserved.

II. ANTEMORTEM

A. Official Marks and Devices for Purposes of Antemortem Inspection

All ratites required by this part to be identified as U.S. Condemned shall be _____ with a serially numbered metal or plastic leg band or tag bearing the term U.S. Condemned .

B. Condemned - Dead , Dying, Disabled, or Diseased Ratites

When antemortem inspection of abnormal animals reveals a dying condition, a disease or condition that may require carcass condemnation on postmortem inspection, or a disease or disease or condition requiring further observation or treatment, such animals must be identified as U.S. Condemned and must be _____ from slaughter.

C. Suspects - Ratites Suspected of Being Diseased or Affected with Certain Conditions; Identifying Suspects; Disposition on Postmortem Inspection or Otherwise.

Ratites with signs of abnormalities or diseases -- dirty, ruffled feathers; swollen sinuses; eye and/or nostril discharge; diarrhea; swellings; lameness; ascites; cachexia, etc. -- shall be handled as _____.

III. POSTMORTEM

A. Airsacculitis

Carcasses of ratites with evidence of _____ involvement of the airsacs or those showing airsacculitis along with _____ changes shall be condemned.

B. Anemia

Carcasses of ratites too anemic to produce wholesome meat shall be _____.

C. Anthrax

This section describes carcasses _____ to be eviscerated, disposition of affected _____; _____, _____, _____ and _____, and _____; handling of _____; general _____ and _____.

D. Arthritis

In order to avoid contamination of the meat which is passed, a joint capsule shall _____ be opened until after the affected joint is _____.

E. Biological Residues

Carcasses, organs, or other parts of carcasses of ratites shall be _____ if it is determined that they are adulterated because of the presence of any _____ residues.

F. Bruises

Parts of a carcass which show only _____ reddening from a bruise may be trimmed and passed for food.

G. Cadavers

Carcasses of ratites showing evidence of having died from causes _____ than slaughter shall be condemned.

H. Carcasses with Renal, Splenic, Hepatic Pathology

Carcasses shall be _____ for examination by an FSIS veterinarian when presented with renal, or splenic pathology, hepatic lesions causing liver condemnation, or conditions requiring condemnation of all viscera.

I. Central Nervous System Disorders

Animals with central nervous system disorders shall be condemned.

Examples:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | |

J. Contamination

Contaminated surfaces shall be removed only by _____.

k. Decomposition

Carcasses which have reached a state of putrefaction or stinking fermentation shall be _____.

L. Drug Withdrawal

Animals that received a drug or chemical and are presented for slaughter before the

required withdrawal period is completed must be _____

from slaughter until such period elapses.

M. Emaciation

A gelatinous change of the fat of the heart of _____

carcasses and mere _____ shall not be classified as emaciation.

N. Emergency Slaughter

Sick, dying, or animals treated with a drug or chemical and presented for slaughter before the required withdrawal period are _____ covered by emergency slaughter provisions.

O. Escaped Animal Control

If a tranquilizer was used, the veterinary medical officer will consult _____ through channels for handling and disposition of involved animal(s).

P. Inflammatory Conditions

Any organ or other part of a carcass which is affected by inflammation shall be _____; when the lesions are of such character or extent as to affect the whole carcass, the _____ carcass shall be condemned.

Q. Kidney Condemnation

All kidneys shall be _____ following inspection.

R. Liver Condemnation

List at least 6 abnormalities for which livers must be condemned.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

S. Lung Disposition

Lungs found to be affected with disease or pathology and lungs found to be adulterated with chemical or biological residue shall be _____ and identified as U.S. Inspected and Condemned.

T. Muscular Inflammation, Degeneration, or Infiltration

If muscular lesions are found to be distributed in such a manner or to be of such character that removal is impractical, the carcass shall be _____.

U. Myiasis

Animals with wounds infested with maggots must be segregated and maggot specimens taken to identify possible _____ infestation.

V. Neoplasms

If there is evidence of metastasis or that the general condition of the animal has been adversely affected by the size, position, or nature of the neoplasm, the entire carcass shall be _____.

Carcasses of ratites affected with any one or more of the several forms of the avian leukosis complex shall be _____.

W. Nutritional Problems

Lesions resulting from visceral gout, chalk-like deposits in joints, pleura, etc., shall be removed by _____.

X. Parasites

Organs or other parts of carcasses which are found to be infested with parasites, or which show lesions of such infestation shall be _____ and, if the whole carcass is affected, the _____ carcass shall be condemned.

Y. Pigmentary Conditions

The affected parts of carcasses showing localized pigmentary deposits of such character as to be unwholesome or otherwise adulterated shall be _____ and condemned.

Z. Research Animals Presented for Slaughter

The inspector in charge may deny or withdraw the approval for slaughter of any ratite subject to the provision of this section when he deems it necessary to assure that all products prepared at the official establishment are free from _____.

AA. Synovitis

Carcasses with localized synovitis may be passed for food after removal of affected tissues, those with _____ change shall be condemned.

BB. Systemic Condition - Septicemia or Toxemia

Carcasses of ratites showing evidence of any septicemic or toxemic disease, or showing evidence of abnormal physiologic state, shall be _____.

CC. Tuberculosis

Carcasses of ratites affected with tuberculosis shall be _____.